



# THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 32

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

## The War Bulletins From Day to Day

(Special from Calgary Herald)

Thursday, Oct. 22nd

Reported that eleven British warships are taking part in the operations against the Germans on the Belgian coast. Three bombarded and destroyed town of Slype which Germans held in force. House occupied by German headquarters staff blown to pieces. The naval marksmanship was superb. Germans bombard Nieuport but the attacks were vigorously repulsed by the allies and the warships. Battle not yet decided.

Petrograde officially states that Siberian troops inflicted terrible losses on Germans near Blonie and Prouchokoff.

Unconfirmed report says the Kaiser is seriously ill.

A Constantinople correspondent wires that to all intents and purposes Turkey is now a German colony.

German casualty list contains 11,500 names today.

Paris officially says position still maintained despite the terrific assaults made by the enemy and that they have made progress at South Wouver and Forest Montmartre.

Friday, October 23rd.

Paris says officially that the enemy is showing great activity at Arras and River Somme. North and South of this stream we have progressed particularly near Rosters.

In Seanterre reigon Verdun and and region Mousseon Allies have had some partial success.

Sam Hughes promoted to Major General.

Rotterdam correspondent to Daily Mail wires that German General Staff has left Ghent and strong rumors afloat severe German defeat.

Reported that German coast army rolled back like a ribbon.

Allies warships capture German destroyer near Tsing Tau. French cruiser declared damaged in a collision at St. Lucial.

Belgian outposts have crossed the River Yeer.

Petrograd correspondent to the Post declares that Germans will soon be beaten mob near Warsaw and all efforts of the Austrians to cross the San fail. Russians now on offensive.

Emile Raymond, French Aviator killed at Verdun.

Saturday, October 24th.

Paris officially announces that Germans have made progress North of Dixmude and in the vicinity of Labasse. Allies have made material advances at East Nieuport. Slight progress made at various other places. In Wouvere district our advance continues towards Montmartre forest.

In Russia Germans are retreating to south of Warsaw.

Desperate fighting continues in Galicia. Prezmyl, Russians capture 2000 Austrian soldiers.

Swiss government officially informed that over 200 cases of cholera exist in Austria Hungary. All correspondents describe conflict now raging in France and Belgium frontier from Lille to coast as greatest struggle of war. Admiralty announces now no hope for safety of E 9.

Berlin advises, that October 20th German warship was sunk in the North Sea.

## Successful Hockey Club Dance

The dance given in aid of the Hockey Club last Friday evening proved to be a most enjoyable one and a financial success as well. There were over 200 present including ladies and gentlemen and that they appreciated the efforts of the committee to entertain them may be surmised when it is said that dancing continued until nearly 3 o'clock the following morning.

The opera house presented a very pretty appearance when Mitchell's five piece orchestra struck up the first tune and the big crowd seemed at once get into the swing under the spell of the sweet refrains of the music which was generally admitted to be excellent.

There were present young people from all the way from Calgary to Bassano, besides many people from a distance north and south. The townspeople who enjoy a good dance turned out in good numbers and many who were unable to attend showed their kindly feeling towards the club by buying tickets. After all expenses had been met it was found the sum of \$29 was left as a balance, which will be used to purchase new uniforms for the team.

All present are in hopes the boys will not long delay in putting on another dance and are unanimous in wishing them every success in their games the coming season. It is stated that the Gleichen team will have a very strong membership the coming season and it is expected that some excellent matches will be witnessed.

## A Duty We Owe

The allies by the latest newspaper reports have been losing 10,000 men per day for the last ten days or a total of 100,000 men in killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Flanders alone. We are therefore glad to report in another column that a local branch of the Red Cross society has been fully organized in Gleichen. A capable and representative list of officers and committee have been elected and we are sure that the work will proceed vigorously in their hands.

The men of Gleichen should now follow the example of Calgary and other Cities where they have organized a campaign and are securing subscriptions to be paid monthly to provide funds wherewith to purchase material and supplies. It is up to the men of Gleichen to provide the funds required and we do not doubt but that the women of Gleichen and district will provide the work. If some of us cannot fight we can all work and help in some way or another.

Our fellow countrymen who have gone to the front are not fighting their own battle only, but they are fighting the battle of every one of us who stay at home.

Subscriptions and donations of cash or goods will be thankfully received at the office and workroom which is in the store next to the Pioneer Meat Market, from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m. where some of the committee are in attendance. So wake up men and do your share.

Everybody looking for bargains will be at Capt. Ward's sale. J. W. Durno is the auctioneer.

## Bucking Contest Thursday, Nov. 5

On Thursday afternoon next there is to be big doings at the H 2 ranch south of the Bow River, when there will be a fine exhibition given of broncho bucking. There are to be at least ten cowboys who will ride the famous H 2 horses, such as Fox, Nigger, Clinker, Domino, Roller, Tango, Pibald, Hip-pocket Wampus, Few Brains, Wildcat and others. A collection will be taken and divided among the riders. The ladies are requested to bring lunch baskets with them and a good time is assured.

In the evening a dance will be given at Andy Tennent's home, the old Wyndham ranch. Everybody welcome.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

See ad. of Capt. Ward's sale in this issue.

A number of local men are going to Calgary this week to enlist.

J. J. Robinson, wife and family left yesterday for Pembroke, Ont., to spend the winter with relatives.

Mrs. F. Brosseau spent several days in town the past week visiting friends and looking after her business interests in Gleichen.

John Newman states that he had a turnip that tipped the scales at 16 1/2 pounds.

F. Daw, Jr., left Gleichen on Sunday for Winnipeg to attend the Agricultural College for his second term. It is to be hoped that Frank will some day honor Gleichen with a professor of agriculture.

Albert Holm is leaving for the States shortly and on Wednesday, Nov. 11, A. Layzell will offer all his stock, farm equipment and household goods for sale by auction at Wm. Jones' farm, seven miles northeast of Gleichen.

Auction sale on Friday, Nov. 6, at Capt. Ward's farm.

F. H. Blackburne with his wife and family left yesterday for Courtenay, Vancouver Island, B.C., where they will reside in future. There were many friends at the station to wish them all things good.

Will the people of Gleichen please look over their homes and see if they can spare any clothing, shoes or other articles which may be used by those less fortunate than themselves and leave at the homes of Mrs. J. A. Ramsay or Mrs. Dan McLeod. They will receive the thanks of the W.C.T.U.

Miss Stocken, of the Blackfoot, North Camp Mission has received a letter from Miss Moreland, a church of England deaconess, who has just returned from England to Edmonton, in which she says: "This war is indeed terrible and the brutalities of the Germans are almost beyond reading. There is a Red Cross nurse in the London hospital who had both hands cut off by a German."

## Gleichen Branch Red Cross Society

An enthusiastic meeting of the Gleichen branch of the Red Cross Society was held on Monday afternoon, about fifty ladies being present. The election of officers having been deferred from the previous meeting on October 13th, owing to an insufficient number of full members Mr. J. W. Jowett was called upon to act as chairman pro tem. An invitation was extended to those present who were not already members to join the association with the result that there was a considerable accession to the membership.

Messrs Jowett, Ostrander and Maclean, the nomination committee, then proceeded to work and the following were elected officers: President, Mrs. J. W. Jowett; Vice President, Mrs. F. C. Vigar; Secy-Treas. Mr. P. Maclean; Committee, Mesdames J. Cameron, W. P. Evans, A. Greaves, W. H. James, C. R. McIntyre, J. E. Ostrander, H. W. Prestwich, B. Ramsbottom, J. A. Ramsay, A. W. Read. Sub-committee, for Blackfoot Reserve, Mrs. D. L. Brereton and Miss Stocken.

Votes of thanks were then accorded to Chris Bartch for donating a workroom, to Canadian Bank of Commerce for a desk, Chas. J. Bray for chairs, to Harry Scott for stove, to F. C. Vigar for electric light, to H. E. Brown for Draying and to St. Andrew's church for work tables and benches.

The committee met immediately after the general meeting for the purpose of making arrangements to purchase material and getting the work of the association set going. It is expected that many other donations will come in during the next few days and the secretary will gratefully acknowledge all such.

## Wants Rugby Here

Frank McHugh has made a deposit of \$225 with Pres. R. Pearson of the Alberta Rugby Football league as a guarantee of the expenses of the Calgary and Edmonton teams if they will play off the Western Canada Championship in Gleichen on Friday, Nov. 5th. By Monday next it will be known whether or not the offer is accepted and if so will be thoroughly and widely advertised. There it much credit due Mr. McHugh for his enterprise in his effort to keep Gleichen in the front.

Realizing that farmers in certain districts of Southern Alberta will never be even reasonably sure of a crop until an irrigation system is installed which will supply an adequate amount of water in the dry seasons land owners and agriculturists located near Lethbridge are circulating a petition, which will later be presented to Dr. Roche, minister of the interior. In this petition the government is urged to construct and place in operation an irrigation system near Iron Springs, Alberta. The farmers signing this petition pledge themselves to pay for the installation of this system up to \$18 per acre within 40 years, and they will bond over their land until the payments are made.

## Queenstown Farmers Union Annual Meeting

The Queenstown Farmers Union will hold their annual meeting at the Queenstown school on Friday, December 4th. The business meeting will start at 3 p.m. Supper will be served at 6 p.m. in several cook cars. A program and dance will be held in the evening. This is the chief event of the season and every farmer in Queenstown will be there.

The Queenstown Farmers Union have made great gains in numbers during the last year and practically every farmer in the district is now a member. The farmer will stick all right when he finds it pays him and co-operative buying of various articles have saved the Queenstown farmers many a dollar during the past season.—Com.

## SUMMARY OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

The entire gist from the legislative mill which ceased operations Friday afternoon, after two weeks labor is shown in the following summary of legislation which was passed by the house and presented to by Lieut. Governor Bulyea:

An act to authorize the guarantee of certain securities for the Edmonton Dunvegan and B. C. Railway.

To permit the town of Wainwright to drill for gas and to issue debentures for the purpose.

To amend the incorporation of the Athabasca Valley Railway.

To empower the Granger Collieries Ltd., to construct and operate a tramway.

To incorporate the Weno Light & Power Co.

To amend the charter of the Westmoreland and Calgary Suburban Railway, granting an extension of time.

To amend incorporation of Central Canada Railway.

To guarantee certain securities for Central Canada Railway.

To amend Lethbridge city charter.

To incorporate Les Petites Soeurs Franciscaines De Marie.

To incorporate the synod and parishes of the Diocese of Athabasca.

To validate the assessment roll, business tax and tax roll of the town of Carmangay.

To enable the town of Bassano to dispose of certain lands.

To incorporate the Edmonton Northwestern Radial Railway.

Respecting succession duties.

To incorporate the Calgary hospital board.

To validate and confirm by-law No. 8 of the town of St. Albert 1913.

To authorize amendments to by-law 1170 of Calgary.

To validate Calgary charter amendments.

To incorporate the Roman Catholic bishop of the apostolic vicariate of Athabasca and the parishes and missions of the vicariate.

To amend the Alberta Insurance Act.

To incorporate the Mecheche club.

To amend the Edmonton city charter, 1408K.

To amend Medicine Hat charter

To amend the school ordinance, the school assessment ordinance, the school grants act, and the truency act.

To amend chapter 13 of the statutes of 1908.

To amend the town act.

To amend the village act.

To amend the rural municipalities act.

To amend chapter 10 (second session) 1910, respecting the raising of loans by the province.

To amend the statue law.

Respecting proceedings to secure payment and enforcement rights under mortgages, encumbrances and agreements of sale.

Respecting extra judicial and other seizures.

To incorporate the synod of the diocese of Edmonton and parishes thereof.

Respecting contributions to the patriotic fund.

To provide relief to school districts.

Respecting circuses and traveling shows.

To amend the motor vehicle act.

To amend the brand act.

To amend the pool room act.

To amend the liquor license ordinance.

To amend incorporation of the Central Canada railway.

Respecting the raising of money on the credit of the province.

Respecting the taxation of wild lands.

To amend the companies ordinances.

To amend the incorporation of the Hudson's Bay and High River Railway company.

To amend incorporation of the Great Northern Insurance Co.

To incorporate the benevolent and protective order of Elks club of Calgary.

Respecting transfers of executions and judgments.

Respecting the taxation of persons holding or operating timber areas.

To amend the educational taxation act.

To provide for the relief of Springbank irrigation district.

Steve Williams returned over a week ago to Queenstown from a Calgary hospital where he has been ill for several weeks.

Remember Capt. Ward's auction sale on Friday, Nov. 6.

Auction Sale

Of Albert Holm's goods at the farm Wm. Jones, 7 miles Northeast of Gleichen, Wed., Nov. 11

at 12 A.M. Sharp.

Farm Implements

Stock

Household Goods

COMPRISING:

5 Teams of Mares and Geldings weighing from 2200 to 2400 lbs. a team.

1 Pony, mare.

1 Yearling Filly.

3 Suckling Colts.

2 Milch Cows.

2 Heifer Calves.

16 Pigs.

150 Chickens.

Pump Engine.

1 big water tank.

Farm Machinery.

Harness.

Household Goods.

FREE LUNCHEON AT 11:30.

TERMS CASH.

A. LAYZELL,

Auctioneer

J. W. DURNO,

Calgary, Auctioneer

## MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

FOR SALE—Three sows and 27 young pigs for \$45. Apply to Box 7, Gleichen.

Estay—White saddle horse, fore-top cut off, tail pulled, branded V on the left thigh and [ ] on left shoulder. Apply to L. R. Holman, Lone Butte.

STRAYED—from 7 miles North of Southank on May 15th, 1914, one work horse with halter, described as follows:—Bay gelding, white hind feet, star in face, weight 1350 lbs, branded CPR on left shoulder, hoof brand A41. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of the above horse. Address J.G. Rutherford, Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary.

STRAYED—From S.22, T.10 R.8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded < on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded 63 monogram, on left shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Langdon, Alta.

Sec. 15, Township 22, Range 22, W. 4

Unreserved

Auction Sale

3 Miles East of

Gleichen, Friday, Nov. 6

Instructed by Captain E. F. Ward, who has been ordered to join his regiment, I will sell without reserve, the following:

25 Head of Horses, part of them are Registered Clydes.

44 Head of Cattle.

13 Registered Oxford Down Rams.

80 Pigs and 150 Chickens.

Also all Farm Machinery and part of Household Effects.

THE HORSES COMPRISE:

Miss Thom, Imp., sire Woodend Garly.

Polinaise Daisy, Imp., sire Up-to-Time by Barons Pride.

Bassett Lad, 2-yr.-old Filly, sire Lord Harvey.

Bassett Prince, 2-yr.-old Stallion, sire Lord Harvey.

Bassett Lad, 1-yr.-old Stallion, sire Lord Leoad.

5 Teams of Geldings, average weight 1450 lbs., young and well broke.

1 Team of Mares, average weight 1500 lbs., young and well broke.

2 Teams of Mares, average weight 1350 lbs., young and well broke.

7 Head of 2-year-old and yearling Fillies and Colts.

2 Saddle Ponies.

THE CATTLE COMPRISE:

12 Extra good Milch Cows, part fresh and balance springing.

22 Head of yearling and 2-year-old Steers and Heifers of Shorthorn breed.

3 Fat Steers.

6 Calves.

1 Registered Shorthorn Bull Earl Robson, sire famous Baron Robson.

FARM MACHINERY COMPRISES:

Wagons, Blunders, Mowers, Discs, Plows, Hay Rakes, Harness, Etc.

Also a 5 1/2 horse power Gasoline Engine, Also Incubators, Brooders, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above Stock and Implements as already mentioned will be sold absolutely without Reserve as Captain Ward has been called to the front. I have personally seen the above stock and they are an extra good bunch and exactly as described. Anyone in need of good horses or good cattle will do well to attend this sale. I might say that the mares and dairy cows are the best bunch I have ever had the pleasure of selling.

Luncheon Provided.

TERMS CASH. NO RESERVE

Sale Starts at 11:30 Sharp.



# Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I forgot," she answered carelessly. "Oh, yes, he split some cream on my forehead."

"And you flew at him like that?" said Hugh. "Really, Della, you must be mad, I believe."

"Do you think so?" she asked, looking at him earnestly.

Hugh could not repress a slight shudder. There were times, in fact, when the girl's ungovernable temper seemed to indicate a permanently unbalanced mind; and then again, once the paroxysm passed, no one could appear more quiet and rational.

"It must be delightful to be mad," she mused aloud; "so irresponsible; then I adore power—and what is so powerful as a maniac acknowledging about, only no restraint."

"Except the restraint of the straight-waistcoat and the walls of the lunatic asylum," said Hugh. "Upon my word, Della, I wish you would not talk like that."

"Stone walls do not a prison make," she said, "nor straight-waistcoats a veritable restraint," returned Della. "But how is it if you are here, Hugh? I thought you were the industrious apprentice and never left the office in business hours?"

"I want to see uncle on business," Hugh answered. "Is he in?"

"Yes," Della replied, "in his study; he has not stirred out of it since yesterday morning; he has hardly eaten a thing, he never went to bed last night, and if anyone goes into the room he swears at them and asks them for a number."

"Good gracious!" said Hugh, bewildered. "What on earth do you mean?"

"Exactly what I say," said Della. After a pause she added meditatively, "I think that is what has got on my nerves and made me fly out so to poor James; for now I come to think of it, I seem to remember that it was I myself who split that cream."

Hugh could not help laughing. "Really, Della, you are altogether too much for ordinary people," he said.

"I have felt upset," she answered moodily, her eyes on the ground and yet giving him one swift side glance, "ever since you left here; I have felt so bored since. But how have you come?" she asked quickly. "I heard no wheels or anything."

"I came by train," he answered. "I took the 2:52 from town and walked over."

"All the way?" she asked quickly. "Have you walked all that way in an hour?"

"I wanted a walk," he said, "and I had a skirmish with a tramp on the way into the bargain. The fellow was insolent, and I had to knock him down after which he cleared off at champagne pace."

"Ah, you are a man," she said with a deep sigh; "to walk six miles in an hour and fight a tramp on the way!"

"It is not much of a test of manhood," said Hugh with a laugh. "Could I see uncle if I went to the house?"

"You will find him in his study," she answered, falling back in her chair. In her old, bored manner: "he has been sworn at by you, and asked you for a number, and can come back to me and I will give you some tea—oh! and if you see James anywhere, tell him I want to speak to him."

"All right," said Hugh, thinking to himself that if he were James, Della might continue to want to speak to him.

He went into the house, and making his way to his uncle's study tapped at the door. There was no answer, and so he returned the handle and entered. Mr. Hetherington, sitting at a big writing table covered with papers, looked up with an oath as the door opened.

"You, Hugh," he growled. "Well, why are you not at business?" He lifted his hand suddenly and pointed full at him with a gesture almost threatening. "Well, as you are here, give me a number, will you?" he said. "Quick—a number."

## CHAPTER III.

### Mr. Hetherington's Offer

Hugh, taken fairly aback at this singular demand, could only stand and stare, and in a great rage Mr. Hetherington cried out—

"Confound you! why can't you speak? Give me a number, will you?"

"But what sort of a number?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington exploded into a roar of rage that reminded one of his daughter, and that seemed to suggest her temper was an inheritance.

"Any number!" he shouted. "Quick!"

Hugh gave half-a-dozen figures at a venture, and Mr. Hetherington, jotting them down on a piece of paper, began apparently to work with them, pausing now and then, and then beginning again, like a man engaged on some difficult mathematical problem. After a minute or two, however, he flung his pen down.

"No good, no good at all," he said moodily.

"But what is it?" asked Hugh.

"Confound it all!" said Hetherington with another oath; and then jumping up he swept into his arms the whole litter of papers that covered his writing table, carried them to the fireplace, dumped them in the grate, and while Hugh looked on in surprise, he struck a match and set fire to them.

"My dear uncle," said Hugh, "what are you doing?"

"Getting rid of a nightmare that has nearly driven me crazy this last twenty-four hours," said the millionaire, dropping into an armchair and watching the burning papers with satisfaction. "What is the time? Not five yet! Good Lord! and dinner won't be

at half-past seven and I am nearly starving; I don't believe I have had anything to eat since yesterday."

"But what did you want a number for?" asked Hugh curiously.

"I was trying to read a cipher," answered Mr. Hetherington; "it has been composed on Gronfield's system, I believe, and can't be read without the key number. I tried every way and every number I could imagine, and at last was driven to guess work, but the confounded thing was too much for me; so—" and he made a gesture towards the pile of burning papers.

"Was it anything of importance?" asked Hugh.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Hetherington, who, probably from the relaxing of the strain under which he had been working, seemed inclined to be much more communicative than usual. "No, I don't know—it might be and it might not. I advanced a couple of hundred on it fifteen years ago; and I hardly thought of it again till yesterday morning, when I was offered £2,000 for it over the telephone."

"And you refused?" asked Hugh, wishing chances of receiving £2,000 would come to him so easily.

"Yes," returned the millionaire; "if they had offered me the money I had advanced on it I should probably have jumped at the chance; but such a high bid made me suspect at once that there was something in the thing, something that someone knew, and that this someone was trying to take advantage of me. And if there is one thing that puts my back up," said Mr. Hetherington emphatically, "it is the feeling that someone is trying to take an unfair advantage of me."

"If these people had been less eager, and had made a moderate offer, I should certainly have accepted, but the amount they mentioned put me at once on my guard. I think they recognized their mistake, too, for a man came with an offer of £200 later on in the day, pretending, of course, to know nothing of the previous offer over the telephone, but I was on my guard by that time, and refused again. The worst of it is, though, that I have failed to read the wretched thing, and now—" and he made a gesture with his hand to the ashes in the grate.

"But surely you could have got to read it somehow," said Hugh; "the man wrote it, for example, where is he?"

"Dead," said Mr. Hetherington; "the crazy fool cut his throat fifteen years ago. He had one of my houses in the city—19, Birkley street, it was—and when the agent put the billings in for rent he came to me. Extraordinary thing to do, but he did it. Of course, he told the usual tale of misfortunes and so on, and how, if the agent turned him out, there was on the rafter for him and his little girl. I told him I made it a rule never to interfere with my agent—who had instructions to be as lenient as might be compatible with sound business principles—and then he offered me this cipher as security for a loan of £200. I really don't know why I accepted, except that he was a plausible rogue who made one believe in him because he seemed to believe in himself. He gave me his note for the money; and when the time was up I put the billings in again, and to him he had to pay up in full or clear out of the house, or let me fully into the secret of his cipher, that I might understand for myself if it was worth doing anything with. Surely nothing could have been more reasonable, could it?"

"Nothing," agreed Hugh drily; "but what was the cipher supposed to be about?"

"And what do you think the fool did with the money he advanced?" inquired Mr. Hetherington, appearing not to have heard this last question of Hugh's.

"I haven't the least idea," said Hugh. "What?"

"Cut his throat," said Hetherington disgustedly. "I had gone down myself to try to persuade him to be reasonable, and there he was in a heap in a corner, and his little girl sitting crying near by—ugh! horrid! I dreamed of it several times afterwards. One meets these obstinate, wrong-headed people sometimes, and can seldom do much good with them."

"What did you do, then?" asked Hugh.

"I was so disgusted that I told my agent to sell up everything. There was an extraordinary collection of furbances, crucibles, tubes, and Lord knows what, but they went for practically nothing. So I wrote the affair off as a bad debt, put a cipher away in my safe, and never thought of it again till I got this offer I told you about."

"Do you know who it was from?" asked Hugh.

"They refused to say," answered Mr. Hetherington; "probably some arrangement of sending a message, round with bank-notes, in return for which I was to hand him over the cipher. I was to know him because he was to be a negro."

"Well, anyhow," remarked Hugh, "the affair is settled for good now, if you have burnt the cipher."

"Ah, yes—quite so," agreed Mr. Hetherington, leaning forward to stir up the smouldering ashes of the papers to a blaze.

"And what became of the little girl you mentioned?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington wrinkled his brow with an effort of thought.

(To be Continued)

## Famous Temple

The temple of Heaven, at Peking was formerly visited once a year by the Chinese Emperor to give an account of his empire and his affairs during the previous twelve months.

This was set forth in writing, and the manuscripts were then placed in the urns and in that way consigned to the Emperor in Heaven. The temple is one of the most beautiful and interesting sights of picturesque Peking.

The walls enclosing the temple, the royal apartments, the altar, and the grounds are three miles in circumference, and the white marble structures have blue and green porcelain tiles.

## Especially to Women

"Lector, is lockjaw a painful affliction?"

"Unquestionably so."—Exchange.

"Jones has offered to sell his automobile at a low figure."

"Which is broke—Jones or the machine?"—Boston Transcript.

## THE GERMAN WAR CHEST

The Kaiser Has \$30,000,000 in Gold Stowed Away

The German government has 120,000,000 marks (about \$30,000,000) stowed away in its "war chest" in the island of Spandau, in the Baltic, and at the confluence of the Spree and Havel rivers. It is a secret hoard known in Baedeker as "the imperial military reserve fund of six million sterling." Early last year it was reported from Berlin, which is only eight miles from Spandau, that the German war programme contemplated tripling the treasure, but that such a move was made it has not been announced.

The Julius tower has been shrouded in mystery. It was first used by Frederick the Great as the Prussian "war chest" and then turned over to the empire for the storage of the \$10,000,000 which was a part of the \$1,000,000,000 indemnity paid by France after Franco-Prussian war. Although it has been estimated that the money would be exhausted in a day and a half in case of actual war, this fund has been reserved for the expenses of a quick mobilization of the German army, to pay for horses and supplies already contracted for on emergency.

The tower of Spandau stands in the midst of a citadel surrounded by barracks and officers' quarters, not far from the great American arsenals and manufacturing of war implements. It is a circular, built of heavy masonry, about 40 feet high and almost as thick. The tower is guarded by three steel doors at its only entrance, each opened by a system of simultaneous keys held by different persons. The chancellor of the empire holds the set and the president of the committee for debts of the empire. The tower is protected by constantly changing sentries, under a guardian, who was made curator by a decree in 1874.

The treasure itself, made up of 20 franc gold pieces, the same that was paid by the French, is stored in bags in a dozen small canisters in the walls of various levels reached by a spiral stairway. The guard is usually made up of 24 men, each of them on duty constantly, changing every two hours. A parcel is made about the base of the tower, inside and on top. Once a year the gold is weighed in bulk for an official account. The amount of the treasure never changes.

There was one attempt at robbery on the part of a drunken cobbler, who got into the tower in some mysterious fashion, but fell when he was half way up the staircase and broke his head. Only one American has been known to have a glimpse of the interior of the Julius tower. He was Roy W. Pindexter, of Los Angeles. Pindexter, according to the story, asked the sentinel to see the commander and then slipped into the tower when the sentinel turned his back. He got into serious trouble, but he was known to have a glimpse of the interior of the Julius tower. He was Roy W. Pindexter, of Los Angeles. Pindexter, according to the story, asked the sentinel to see the commander and then slipped into the tower when the sentinel turned his back. He got into serious trouble, but he was known to have a glimpse of the interior of the Julius tower. He was Roy W. Pindexter, of Los Angeles. 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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914

### Canadian Banks Healthy

An Ottawa despatch furnishes the interesting infor-  
mation that an increase in liabilities, is shown by the  
bank statement for September, issued this morning. The  
statement on the whole, reflects a healthy condition of af-  
fairs. The increase in assets is accounted for by increases  
of \$7,000,000 in loans to provinces and municipalities, and  
an increase of \$1,000,000 in call loans in Canada.

The increase in liabilities is accounted for by an in-  
crease of some \$5,000,000 in deposits outside of Canada,  
and an increase of \$4,500,000 in demand deposits.

Circulation increased by \$5,000,000; savings drop-  
ped \$1,000,000 while deposits in the central gold reserves  
increased by \$6,000,000. There was an increase of \$13,000  
000 in the average circulation of Dominion notes.

### Women Campaign For Thrift

Led by Mrs. B. Fall, president of the state Federa-  
tion of Women's clubs, the housewives of Houston, Texas,  
have inaugurated a thrift campaign. The high cost of  
living is to be reduced. The women are going to lower  
prices, not by boycotting merchants nor by legislation but  
by observing the suggestions made at the great mass meet-  
ing at which the campaign was launched. Among the  
suggestions were the following:

"It is the woman's business to buy what goes into  
the home. She should know her business. Too many  
women trust the buying to their servants. There are  
many housewives who do not know what they have in  
their pantry. Housewives should do their own market-  
ing. They should carry their bundles home. Housewives  
pay delivery charges without realizing it. Keep a good  
scale and dry measures in the house to make sure the mer-  
chant has not cheated. Bring the producer and consumer  
together through the medium of the ward market. Make  
cheaper beef possible in the future by refusing to buy veal  
now. Make it impossible for middlemen to make four or  
five times as much as the producer. Don't encourage the  
use of fancy labels. They cost money."

### Move In Right Direction

In its new act calling for the taxation of wild lands  
of the province, the legislature has hit upon a revenue  
producing scheme with which, in principal, no reasonable  
fault can be found. It is altogether unfair that specula-  
tive holders of thousands of acres of the finest land in the  
province, uncultivated and non-producing, should be al-  
lowed freedom from reasonable taxation while every own-  
er of a twenty-five foot lot in a municipality is forced to  
pay a tax.

Just how the new legislation will work out remain  
to be seen. At first glance its terms seem to be reasonable  
enough, and its restrictions such as should cause no hard-  
ships to those who are using the land as a legitimate in-  
vestment. It is not at all likely, however, that the other-  
fellow will be satisfied, and we are sure to hear some loud  
complaining when the new law is brought into operation.

If by this new taxation scheme the good land of Al-  
berta, as yet uncultivated, is brought more quickly within  
reach of men who want it, and are waiting opportunity to  
bring it into bearing, aside altogether from the revenue  
produced, the measure will be a long move in the right  
direction.—Calgary Herald.

### Canadians Must Prepare

Canadians would do well to remember that they are  
in a state of war against Germany and Austria. It is not  
merely the "Old Country" that is at war; Canada, by an  
official proclamation, was declared to be at war on August  
5th, and the following sentiments, expressed by the Can-  
adian Courier, are appropriate to the occasion.

"Canadians therefore must prepare themselves for  
every emergency. Another army division must be equip-  
ped and held ready for the call which may come. Fur-  
ther measures are required to put our coast defences in  
better condition. More artillery, rifles and ammunition  
must be manufactured. Trade conditions must be adjust-

## EAT APPLES

The splendid advertising campaign conducted at present  
by the Government by way of advertising Canadian grown  
apples is having good results. Never in our country's history has  
she produced such an apple crop as 1914 has given us, as a result

## Prices are low

Nova Scotia Annapolis Valley apples by the barrel and B. C.  
apples by the case now in stock. Varieties galore and qualities  
choice.

Out of town customers can save money  
by having us ship their fall supply of apples.

Sugar we have an unlimited supply in stock. Also  
Robin Hood Flour, the kind that is different.

Our big howl for the next few weeks will be fall groceries.  
See us. Produce Your Lists.

THE STORE THAT  
DRAWS THE PEOPLE

## DRIED FRUIT

now arriving: peaches, pruns, pears, apricots, evaporated  
apples, etc., etc.

Raisins, currents, peels, spices, extracts, syrups, molasses.

Our "always on hand" grocery department is now loaded  
with fall supplies.

Cereals of every description. Canned goods of every  
variety. Tapioca, sago and beans bought in quantities and sold  
at close prices.

Our teas and coffees also strike the spot.

J. A. RAMSAY

## PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block  
opposite Palace Hotel

where a full assortment of

## CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and  
where will be served:

Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,

—Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

## Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and  
insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa,  
the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed  
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,  
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-  
munity.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation  
Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely  
demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific  
Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years  
to pay, and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6%  
interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no  
water rental for first year. Assurances is also given in supplying  
stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on  
record. Get full particulars from

Department of Natural Resources,  
Canadian Pacific Railway,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA

ed to altered circumstances. The finances of the country  
should be adjusted to meet the strain of even a succession  
of defeats. It will certainly be several years before capi-  
tal will again be flowing freely between London and Can-  
ada, as it did in years gone by. An equally long period  
must elapse before we can call on the factories of Europe  
for much that had come to be thought common necessar-  
ies. It behoves us to think and ponder and plan and ex-  
ecute! The task which lies before this new, small nation  
must not be underestimated. It will require all our cour-  
age and all our resource to perform it in a manner worthy  
of the empire of which we are a considerable part."

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very low Fares in connection  
with Excursions to the Old Country

Daily Nov. 7 to Dec. 31 incl.

Limit five months, stop over and  
extensive privileges. Full infor-  
mation re rail and steamship  
tickets from Ticket Agent or  
write R. Dawson District Passen-  
ger Agent Calgary.

## PALACE HOTEL



Now Open Under New Management  
—Thoroughly Renovated—  
The new managers will endeavor to give  
the travelling public first-class  
accommodation

## Whole Wheat Flour

Now extensively used in  
making Brown Bread, Cakes,  
etc. as well as Breakfast food.

—BUY NOW—

before the price advances.  
\$3.00 per 100 pounds, in  
quantities to suit purchaser.  
Flour ground from your own  
wheat, 30 cents per 100 lbs.

F.A. Williams, Gleichen  
Alberta.

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS. Reliable  
medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box,  
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any  
address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG  
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim  
for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";  
a Tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for  
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.  
THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.  
Sold at Yates Drug Store

## FARMERS' HOME

and LUNCH ROOM

Now Open

TWO DOORS EAST of Meat Market

WHITE HELP ONLY

GIVE US A TRIAL  
FRANK F. BULLOCK



## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

MR. EDWARD WALKER, C.V.A., L.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AUST, Asst. General Manager  
V.C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches  
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

### BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. W24

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869  
Capital Paid Up - \$11,500,000  
Reserve Funds - 12,575,000  
Total Assets - 180,000,000  
COLLECTIONS Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and dispatch.  
NEW YORK AGENTS, LOMBARD STREET, CHARGE, NEW YORK & CO. ST. PAUL, MINN. & CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.

## Now is the Time

To give your house that coat of paint that you have put off so long. Have just received a fresh shipment of Stephens amous paints.

## Rowe, Rowe & Rowe

Wall Papers, Paints and Oils

Phone 70 GLEICHEN P. O. Box 71



The proper treatment of the skin means much to your general health. It also means a great deal to your appearance in public. Therefore use only the best in talcum—the kind we recommend because it has been thoroughly tested before it is offered for sale in this store.

See Here:

Gleichen Pharmacy Special Nays  
Mennens Alexandria  
Bonnie Prince Charlie Karylappis

## The Gleichen Pharmacy

Call the CALL for all Classes of  
**JOB PRINTING**

## SUCCESSFUL TREE CULTIVATION

John Glambek Gives Valuable Advice on Growing Trees. Has Made a Success of it

During the scorching hot days of last summer when for weeks the thermometer was hovering between 80 and 100 in the shade, when the burning hot sun made the air miserable on the prairie, it was a relief and satisfaction to have one sheltered, shady spot on the farm where one might sit and enjoy a little rest now and then. I have often wondered why so few farmers make any attempt to grow trees when trees are comparatively easy to grow in Southern Alberta and when a little extra labor and common sense will establish a fine grove in a few years.

Four years ago last spring I planted of my first 1,000 trees, seedlings and cuttings. They were obtained from the Government Forest Station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and consisted of Manitoba maples, green ash, willow and cottonwood. These trees have made an excellent growth and now completely cover the ground. The maples, ash and willows are from 6 to 8 feet high while some of the cottonwood are 12 feet high. A year ago last spring I set out 1,800 more trees received from the same place and same sort of trees with some Carroon and Russian poplar added. These also 100 evergreens. This second lot has made a surprising growth this summer in spite of the dry season, and it looks as though they were racing to catch up with the first lot. Again last spring I set out 1,500 more trees, obtained from the same place, same kind of trees with some lamarckia added. Although it did not rain for two months after these trees were planted and very little since they are nearly all growing and doing well.

But shade trees are not the only trees or bushes that will grow on the prairie. From my own personal experience I claim that every farmer in Southern Alberta can raise all the small fruits his family needs and that means a great deal in a country where fruit is scarce and high priced and often hard to obtain at any price. Five years ago I bought, from an eastern nursery, a number of red raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. These did very poor showing the first year or two as they were planted on the open prairie, but since I removed them inside the shelter belt they are doing fine. The red raspberry bushes have fruited for the past two seasons and they are spreading so fast that they threaten to capture the grove. The gooseberry bushes also do well, but best of all are the currants, this appears to be an ideal country for currants. I have a number of red, black and yellow currant bushes and one day last summer I picked four big water pails full of nice juicy currants and there were still plenty left.

In the strawberry line I have been less successful. At various times I have bought strawberry plants, both from eastern and western nurseries and nearly all of these plants have died up and died the first season. But a couple of years ago I succeeded in raising just one plant which set out a number of runners. I handled them very carefully and planted them the following spring, they all lived and set out other runners and this last summer I had my first dish of strawberries and cream and from the healthy look of the plants this year I think the strawberry season will come around regularly.

Last spring I also set out one bushy apple and plum tree and they are all growing and looking well, but it is still early to say what success they will be. I understand that apple were raised in the Cluny Nurseries this year and I cannot say why apples could not be grown in Quonsetown under proper conditions, it would be worth trying.

Now, as a matter of course this grove of mine did not spring up overnight as if by magic. It has taken some extra labor and given me many a back ache. But in looking over the results after I think it is well worth all the trouble and I am sure that every farmer who starts in another treeless corner should immediately set to work and plant a grove and certainly advise every farmer to do likewise. What a difference it would make in the looks of the prairie country if every farm grove was surrounded by a fine grove and to those who do not intend to stay here I think trees are a good investment and will add considerable value to the sale price of the farm.

In case any farmer in this district wishes to start a grove and should wish to look over mine in order to satisfy himself what can be done on the prairie in a few years he should always be welcome and I shall be glad to give him the benefit of my own experience. In the meantime here are a few don'ts: Don't plant trees on anything but the very best prepared ground or it will be a failure. Trees planted in holes dug in the sod will not grow. As soon as you have decided where you want your plants, if you look at the soil in the spring and see to it that all the native grass is well rotted, then back set in the fall and plow deep and plant in the following spring. If land is in stubble give it a year of good summer fallowing. Potatoes or roots will also put land in good condition.

If you have plenty of money you can get suitable trees from a number of good nurseries in the west. In case you need the money for something else apply for trees to the Government Forest Station at Indian Head, Sask. Do this about 12 months before you are ready to plant. After your application has been received an inspector will set to look your ground over and if in good shape he will decide what kind of trees are suitable. May is the best and only month to plant trees in the west. Never set out any tree around Christmas time even though the ground has been thawed out by the chinook winds.

As soon as you are notified that your trees are at the railway station don't wait a month to get them but rush right in and bring them out. On returning home plunge the trees in a barrel of water and let them soak for several hours then if you have not the time to plant right away untie the bandage and put them in a trench in the garden covered except the tips. This way trees will keep until you are ready to plant.

There are several ways to plant trees but the easiest, and I think the best, is to use a furrow. Then throw back in the same furrow as deep as you can, set in the trees and fill in dirt with a hoe.

If your land has been prepared right and contains plenty of moist earth you need not bother about water. In a year or two the trees will be covered with water very handy, the trees will grow away.

After you have planted your trees don't forget all about them and expect to find a fine grove in three or four years.

During May, June and July trees must be cultivated and kept free from weeds and grass. If you are allowed to grow. If you want to have trees having nothing but trees in that patch. Now then if you follow these directions your trees will be big enough in three or four years to shade the ground and take care of themselves and it will be a joy over after the present and family to look at them and your children and grand children will bless your memory.

JOHN GLAMBEK.

### Hints on Hair Growth

If you use our treatment, we will either stop your hair from falling or pay for the treatment ourselves.

Described is a contagious disease caused by a microbe, which not only causes baldness, but also causes a great deal of trouble by breaking to someone else. If you are troubled with dandruff, we believe that "Hairs" will remove the dandruff, destroy the germ, make the scalp healthy, and you will have your hair grow again. If you are suffering from hair loss, it is a sign that the roots are becoming weak and are falling out. We will give you a course of treatment, and we will guarantee that your hair will grow again. If you are troubled with dandruff, we will give you a course of treatment, and we will guarantee that your hair will grow again. If you are suffering from hair loss, it is a sign that the roots are becoming weak and are falling out. We will give you a course of treatment, and we will guarantee that your hair will grow again.

We believe that probably 65 per cent of the baldness could be cured by the use of "Hairs". We have a great deal of experience in the treatment of hair loss, and we will give you a course of treatment, and we will guarantee that your hair will grow again. If you are troubled with dandruff, we will give you a course of treatment, and we will guarantee that your hair will grow again. If you are suffering from hair loss, it is a sign that the roots are becoming weak and are falling out. We will give you a course of treatment, and we will guarantee that your hair will grow again.

We are dependent upon your cooperation and patience, and we will not make three visits, or make this effort, if we do not believe that "Hairs" will remove the dandruff, destroy the germ, make the scalp healthy, and you will have your hair grow again. If you are suffering from hair loss, it is a sign that the roots are becoming weak and are falling out. We will give you a course of treatment, and we will guarantee that your hair will grow again.

You can buy "Hairs" 60¢ Hair Tonic is sold only at our stores

A. R. YATES, - Gleichen

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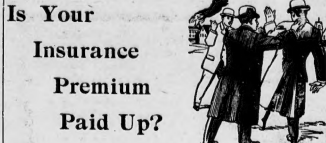
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Is Your Insurance Premium Paid Up?

Thomas Henderson

Successor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

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MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER CONTAINS NO ALUM

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

#### Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss started the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warship's deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in the rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the target and winning the \$10,000 prize. These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But in individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices, and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the danger of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make a bent effect. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotoluene, and 340 steel balls.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Keep Books and Save Expenses  
Every housewife knows she should keep an account of all money intrusted to her. The house accounts are so many and often so small one would need a set of books to be kept daily. Try this easy plan. Buy a small pad and pencil. Tack it in a convenient place and by its side tack a box with a hole in the corner.

As you pay accounts make a note on the little pad, tear it off and slip in the box. These slips should be dated and should state for what the money is expended.

Once a week sort and file and you will surely be satisfied with the simplified bookkeeping.

First Office Boy—Well, did you ask your boss for a raise, right after his lunch, as I told you?  
Second Office Boy—Yes, and I got fired! He'd forgot to take his cypripedium tablet!—Puck.

## WOMEN FROM 45 TO 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and so weak I could hardly do my housework."

I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend my medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial. —Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." —Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

N. N. U. 1022

#### A LIVE STOCK MARKET

Farmers of the West Can Now Market Stock at Regina

To make the raising of live stock more profitable to the Saskatchewan farmer, the city of Regina has decided to establish stock yards and other industries which naturally follow, with the least possible delay. The exhibition grounds, which contain 75 acres and a great many large cattle barns, have been turned into a stock yard, until such time as the city is able to secure a suitable site, and erect the necessary pens and buildings.

The exhibition grounds at Regina are well equipped to take care of all shipments of live stock from now on, and the farmer is thus assured of better prices. Arrangements have been made for packing houses to have buyers on the ground, so that the farmer is assured of a ready market and competitive buying.

The stock yards will be under the control of the Industrial Commissioner, City Hall, Regina. He has already arranged for many of the stock raisers and explained the advantages to be derived by marketing their live stock at the Regina stock yards. Practically all of these stock men are greatly enthused over the proposition.

It will be remembered that five producers' associations in Saskatchewan have recently petitioned the provincial government to take immediate steps to provide suitable stock yards in Saskatchewan for the marketing of all Saskatchewan live stock. It was in view of this action on the part of the live stock associations that the city of Regina sought to meet their needs, at the same time, secure a substantial industry for the capital city.

Government figures show a remarkable increase in the number of live stock in the province in 1913 as compared with the number in 1901. The figures are as follows:

	1901.	1913.
Cattle .....	237,053	820,575
Sheep .....	73,079	138,193
Hogs .....	27,111	328,870

These figures show an increase of cattle of 241.31%; sheep, 15.25%; and hogs 1,085%. Although the figures cover a period of twelve years, it may be stated that the bulk of this increase has taken place within the past four or five years.

Up to the present the stock raisers of Saskatchewan have been discouraged by reason of the fact that marketing facilities were entirely inadequate. The farmer was obliged to take for his stock what the butcher offered unless he happened to have sufficient live stock to warrant a shipment to an eastern or American stock yard.

An indication of the number of live stock shipped from Saskatchewan to the Chicago market is given in the following extract from a provincial government report:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Cattle .....	4,227	60,941	43,614
Sheep .....	54,912	66,041	30,776
Hogs .....	179,832	110,781	85,157

The average price received was as follows:

	1912-1913.	1911.	1910.
Cattle, cwt., 6.07	5.48%	4.64%	4.55%
Sheep, cwt., 6.42	5.40	4.89	6.31
Hogs, cwt., 8.48	8.65	7.71	9.07%

The farmers will readily recognize the importance of the establishment of stock yards at Regina, inasmuch as it means a ready market for all live stock and better prices. It is expected that the raising of live stock will be greatly encouraged by this step on the part of the city of Regina.

#### TULIP BREAD NOW

'Tis Made From Ground Tulip Bulbs, and is Very Nourishing

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the Association of Dutch Bakers has decided the use of a so-called "tulip bread," in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing, and the war ministry has recommended its use in the army.

A special London Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German minister of agriculture has issued a circular declaring that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent, and recommending that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes and turnips. Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread.

#### War and Weather

It is to be noted that the sea fight off Heligoland was fought in a fog under cover of which the British cruisers were able to sink upon the enemy's sheltering behind the screen of mines, and under the guns of the forts.

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. The weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us well when the English fleet in the Crimea was forced to have been other times, when a foe, anxious to raid British shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crete slackened the low strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows raised, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the gallant Devens made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army into the scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anson was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimea was even to such handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

#### In Highland

Mrs. X. related that while in London she required a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen' mum, not the bird," "Hen" stands for "no-laid, mum."

## Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was cured of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

#### SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY WOMEN

Agent, Janitor, Elevator Operator, Porter and Office Clerk—Women.

Kansas City is to have a ten-story office building, which will be devoted entirely to business women. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist whose name was not made public, will finance the undertaking. The site has not been made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the janitors will be women, the elevator will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters.

Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male stenographers need not apply. One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted it because he knew it would be kept clean. But his request has been refused.

#### Disappointment

One of the stories that President Wilson tells is of a small boy whom he encountered at Staunton, Virginia. The president was speaking to a crowd from the steps of the Baldwin Seminary for girls. The boy pushed and shoved his way through the crowd until he found himself squarely in front of President Wilson.

whereupon he shouted, excitedly: "Where is it? Where is it?"

Mr. Wilson stopped his speech, and with a broad smile said, good naturedly: "Well, my boy, I guess I am it."

"O pshaw!" responded the youngster, with a look of disgust. "I thought it was a dog fight."

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

#### A Good Reason

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly.

A special light shined them from the depth of his own experience.

"You can get it done faster," he announced.

Fifteen cents a day will be paid by the government of Belgium to every Belgian woman in America whose husband is with the Belgian army. If she has children she will receive, in addition, five cents a day for each child, which will be increased to ten cents a day in case the husband is slain. This applies to all families of soldiers, irrespective of their financial situation.

A wise precaution has been taken by Germany in sending her Polish regiments against Russia. It was feared that these troops might mutiny, if forced to fight against their own countrymen. In view of this the Russian and French general staffs have reached an understanding that when soldiers are taken prisoner they shall receive special treatment.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine."

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

"I hear that Brown has failed," said Jones. "I thought he made nothing but gilt-edged investments."

"He did," replied Smith, "but they turned out to be gold bricks."

By unwritten law, only noblemen are admitted to the commissioned ranks of the German Death's Head Hussars, of which the Crown Prince of Germany is commander.

Crawford—So you found a package of old love letters you wrote your wife years ago. What did you do with them?

Crabshaw—Changed the dates and sent them to her while she was away in the country.—Puck.

"How'll yeh have yer eggs?" demanded the busy waitress.

"As well as could be expected under the circumstances," replied the absent-minded physician.—Puck.

Listen to the sail flapping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

#### Old Norwegian Pilot Defied Kaiser

An interesting story is being told of a Norwegian pilot who would not be interfered with even by his mightiness the German Emperor.

Because the speed of his yacht was slowed down on entering a certain Norwegian harbor, the Kaiser, in a fit of impatience, rang the bell for "full speed ahead."

To his great surprise, the pilot, an old Norwegian named Nordhuns, who knew the dangerous character of the channels, placed himself in the way, and, leaning over the wheel, called down the tube to the engine room, "Half speed ahead. Never mind the bell!"

"I, ha! You dare to countermand my orders?" cried the Kaiser, again ringing the bell.

"Disregard the bell," calmly repeated Nordhuns through the tube.

For a moment the Kaiser glared at the intrepid pilot, and then, drawing himself up to his full height, said, majestically, "Go below, sir, and report yourself under arrest."

"Leave the bridge!" thundered the Norwegian, as he grasped the wheel more firmly. "This ship is in my charge, and I'll have no interference with my orders from Kaiser or seaman!"

The officers on deck hurried silently aft, wishing luck to the sturdy old sea-dog, who, knowing that he was the law as well as common sense on his side, stood his post unshaken by threats, unheeding commands, and steered the Hohenzollern safely into port.

The next day the Kaiser came to his senses, and decorated the pilot—the king at the "wheel"—with one grade of the Order of the Black Eagle, and also appointed him his life pilot in Norwegian waters.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Battlefield is Silent to the Airman

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Dieppe when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards distance without firing, perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design. Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the machine, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused to accept a recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disguised with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Cheremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war office, applying for admission to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Traveling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau

Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of a lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Pau, who retired for age at sixty-seven, and who is almost one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens.

"No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harpers' Bazaar.

## Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

## Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

## EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients



What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of

## THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

#### LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening at the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost. In the reverse end is a second dial, of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, and reads the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Hollaway's Corn Cure. Try it.

#### A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. This traveller says: "As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package."

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform, "Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?" Astonished, I informed him that I was the person but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

#### Sweets For Nurses

Someone just returned from London, England, tells a pretty little story about Belgian appreciation of English Red Cross nurses. The nurses had crossed from England and were waiting in a station in Belgium for the train which was to take them to the front. A Belgian soldier seeing them, rushed off and told his comrades. They made a raid on the station counter where sweets were kept, bought up all the chocolates and cakes they could find, and then, loaded with their offerings, approached and presented them to the surprised nurses.

#### A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?"

"A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

#### Shute Shot Out

"What's become of Shute; is he on his vacation?"

"No, he got to acting as if he were the big gun of the place and the boss fired him."—

#### Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employees and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoobred, London, holds a unique record in military annals. For fifty-four years the firm maintained, at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen's Westminster have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoobred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs. Shoobred.

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but if I lose I'll be just as happy."

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?" "Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a pound in these 'er war times!"—London Opinion.

## DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR



## HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

### BAND OF FREEBROTHERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabout feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-lighted streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surfboats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Nauen, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game, Antelope, leopard, lion, and many kinds of birds, including the marabout stork, whence come the greatly-prized marabout feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschudjo.

These people were original conquerors, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired against the natives was increased by the fact that they were armed with the most effective of the aboriginal weapons of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the wro—or king—of the Tschudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present day Tschudjo, a dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Baffo, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in addition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benfall, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various articles, under exceedingly primitive conditions, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather mats are also made, and large, strongly woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konkombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

#### The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the "flimsy faith" not only of his own but of other governments, can hardly bring but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

#### Deposit Enormous Amount of Gold

It is estimated that nearly one hundred millions of American gold for the Bank of England will be in the vaults of the department of finance before the end of the war. Some heavy United States loans, it is stated, are maturing in England and the obligations will be met by the deposit of American gold with the finance department at Ottawa.

## THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

### Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)  
If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter, addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it.

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running.

There are a small number of manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada, yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadian buyers to buy only Canadian-made goods, always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money, but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned a personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because they are purchased by uneducated branches of American concerns that know the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets people know buyers know that Canadian goods are competitive in price and quality are on the market.

#### DEMAND FOR FLOUR

### Canadian Flour Mills Will Run at Full Capacity

Orders from the Dominion and Ontario governments for an aggregate of 1,250,000 barrels of flour are only the beginning of the increased demand on the flour mills of Canada as a result of the war.

The mobilization of the armies of Europe will result in a large reduction in the acreage sown to wheat in that continent. That reduction in acreage and consequent reduction in yield will greatly increase the demand for wheat and flour from other producing countries. Canada will find a ready market for all the wheat and flour she can produce during the war. The flour mills of Canada will be kept busy grinding Canadian wheat into Canadian flour for export to the Mother Country at this time of trial.

In the home market, also, there will be an increased demand for flour. The tendency of many will be to use more bread and other staples of food instead of some of the luxuries of the table. This will mean an increased consumption of flour.

Thus it would appear that the 7,000 men who are working in the flour mills of Canada are assured of continued employment throughout the war. It is possible the number of employees in flour mills will have to be increased, but even if an increase should be unnecessary, the continued operation of this industry will mean the circulation of approximately \$4,000,000 a year in wages to Canadian workmen.

#### French Colored Troops Heroes of 1870

The Algerian Sharpshooters, who are co-operating with the French home army in Alsace, are popularly known as "Turcos."

These dashing colored troops have behind them a splendid fighting record of the war of 1870. The French soldiers from North Africa distinguished themselves particularly at Wissemburg and Froeschwiller, their spears and bayonets reckless and gallant bayonet charges.

It is said that the terrible memory of the charging "Turcos" remained with the German troops for years afterwards.

It was in Upper Alsace that the "Turcos" did most of their fighting in 1870. They are there again, "but not," says a French writer, as the heroes of defeat, but in the first ranks of the heroes of revenge and victory.

## UNITY OF THE EMPIRE

### Influential New York Paper's View on the War

As might have been expected from a responsible banker, and statesman with a real knowledge of this country, Dr. Dornburg states the case for Germany in a way which does not insult American intelligence. He admits at the outset that Great Britain was not responsible for the war. It is true that he belittles the importance of the violation of Belgian neutrality, on an ambiguous utterance of Mr. Gladstone in 1870. He places the burden upon the Pan-Slav peril.

But he cannot rid his mind of the fatal belief that Germany is destined to exercise an unquestioned world supremacy. No nation, and least of all Germany, has any such destiny. Certainly not the British, and the Germans themselves have immeasurably strengthened the British empire by demonstrating its astonishing voluntary solidarity. The obsession of world dominations has rung the knell of empires since history began.

Another German, less conspicuous recently spoke of the "operation of German citizens in England," by pistols of the London police. He could not imagine a policeman without a pistol, just as the statesman in Berlin cannot imagine an empire based upon mutual advantage without a pistol. The London policeman carries no pistol; and this is typical of the incomplete assumptions upon which the German expectations of a disintegrated British empire were founded.

India was to rise in rebellion. But every independent Indian ruler has vied with the three hundred others in volunteering men, money, jewels and themselves. The poor does not want to "take" South Africa. In the best and safest sense, he has it. What he proposes to take is the German colony in West South Africa, while he sends a detachment to fight in Europe. The same is true of the English-speaking volunteer commonwealths, and of the French-Canadians not less than the others. The Sultan's "Holy War" is absurd in the light of Moslem volunteers in Egypt.

And the Irish were to rise in rebellion! For the first time in three centuries there is not a "red coat" in Ireland. The Germans may have a little of the British. They know nothing of the Irish.

These constituent parts of the British empire are not conquered races, but partners in the business. They make their own laws, raise their own taxes, and receive authority and responsibility to exercise in the name of the British. They know nothing of the Irish.

These constituent parts of the British empire are not conquered races, but partners in the business. They make their own laws, raise their own taxes, and receive authority and responsibility to exercise in the name of the British. They know nothing of the Irish.

What is wanted is a world-system of self-government by language nationalities. With the principle, well enough established in the United States, that the British empire, that commercial competition is not hostility, but exchange, and that it can be carried on without a soldier or a battleship for anything but police purposes.—Wall Street Journal.

#### Tales of Atrocities by German Troops

Every day one hears worse tales of German atrocities. Undoubtedly many of these have grown in the telling. For instance, it is recounted on the boulevards that when the legions of the kaiser marched through Brussels, displaying their famous goose step, they dragged along two Belgian officers with hands shackled, tied to the Uhlans' stirrups with straps. The crowd showed indignation and officers were laid in sufficient to withstand the threats of the spectators threatening them with their swords.

The Germans are also said to have insulted the Belgians by dressing up a bear to represent King Albert and making him bow to his guardians.

German soldiers, it is related, tore from the women's dresses the Belgian flags which they all wear. At Blamont the Uhlans are said to have shot a young girl they met walking through the field. They seized Prof. Colin of the college of Louis le Grant at Paris, as hostage, and compelled him to walk through the streets in his shirt and barefoot.

Parisians firmly believe the Germans actually kill their own wounded privates because they keep them back in their flight.

It was the accumulation of alleged tales of Teuton atrocities which caused M. Messinier, the minister of war, to issue a decree that no special favor be extended to prisoners by the French.

#### Carrier Pigeons on the War Strength

The first war in which pigeons were used as messengers was the Franco-Prussian, and the birds carried news into and out of besieged Paris. A post was established at Tours and pigeons were sent to Paris and Tours by pigeons.

It is not generally known that all the armies and navies of the world can fall back on official pigeons, if necessary, and that the birds belonging to the British navy have their own standing numbers just as the handymen have.

During the Boer War our army had its carrier-pigeon system. The birds brought messages from all the towns beleaguered by the Boer invaders, and when Sir George White's force was cooped up in Ladysmith the pigeons were the only means of communication with the world.

The imperial statistical office has recently issued a year book which estimates the population of Germany on January 1 of this year at 67,512,000, a gain of 3,100,000 during the twelve months. Since the war with France in 1870-71 Germany has gained 26,000,000 in population.

## HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

### THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent in Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including \$30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion. Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refugees have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a sterner native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sore that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory, even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupp were placed there. War provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money is not, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

## PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

### Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes within the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in-council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmelford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

#### When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialdom. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

#### British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penze, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is that of an Irish family named Higge. The father fought at Telet-Kebr, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

## Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

## The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

#### Favor Adoption of English Language

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Walloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose that Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making herself the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the sea."

"Deutschland, Deutschland, über alles" The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, über alles" sung to the air of Haydn's hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hermann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory, during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

#### Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross-sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobart town, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

## THE WAR OF 1813

### Century Has Seen Many Changes in Method of Warfare

A hundred years have passed since the great nations of Europe gathered on battlefields in their struggle, combining their hatreds and their men to curb the genius of Napoleon.

That century has changed every method of warfare, bringing new implements of death and increasing the power of each soldier as a killer many fold.

Napoleon gathered 200,000 men at Leipzig in October, 1813, to stand against the armies raised by Austria, Russia, Sweden and Prussia. The allies had a total of 350,000 men.

There were mixtures of races on each side. To the eagles of Napoleon rallied not only his own Frenchmen, but Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch, Swiss, Poles and Germans.

Against him were pitted Slavs, English, Germans, Swedes, Hungarians and savage Bashkirs, a mixed Tartar tribe from Northern Russia, who fought with bows and arrows.

It was fighting at close range. The infantry carried flintlock muskets, the cavalry a matter of minutes. Their sharp bayonets were often more deadly than their bullets.

The artillery of the period was primitive. The guns were muzzle-loading, fired with fuse or match. The round shot, shrapnel, or chained shot carried but short distances. The charges were between men who could look into each others' eyes, who rode down each other with circling sabres.

In that battle, the first important battle of the allies lost their lives. Of Napoleon's army 40,000 dead and wounded were left behind when the retreat began towards Paris. The battle lasted from October 14 to October 20, 1813.

Now, with millions of men under arms, the changes of carnage are multiplied not only by the number engaged, but by the new weapons of war, which turn each soldier into a platoon.

Bombs, capable of killing hundreds, of tearing down great fortifications may be dropped from airships in the night.

The cannons have grown to mechanical monsters. The flintlock has been replaced by the repeating rifle, but a volley. The Gatling guns speak a hundred death sentences a second. The machine guns multiply the man behind into a squad, while upon the sea the great steel ships of death carry the means of wiping out cities from distances almost beyond the range of vision.

Even with the primitive weapons, waste, sorrow, starvation and unspeakable suffering blighted the cities and countries these armies visited. Each contested city became a group of hospitals. Livestock and crops were swept away, taking the results of years of industry in an hour.

Following the beaten army of Napoleon, the allies entered Paris, and forced him to abdicate. He was banished to Elba, but within a year had escaped and gathered an army of 300,000. Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia gathered an army of 600,000 and England and Prussia ended the last war in which all great nations were involved, at Waterloo.

In men involved in the present war, the armies have increased nearly 10 times. In addition, the armament of battleships brings to the contest greater death power than existed in the entire equipment of a century past.

The greatest drama of death of all ages, impends, say the military experts.

The clash of battleships at sea, of men on land who fire from distances beyond the range of human eye, of airships which can like great vultures through the air, presents a spectacle that history has never yet produced. The world knows the awfulness of 1813.

What picture will 1914 paint?

#### NEWSBOYS ON HORSEBACK

### Carriers Make Quick Time to the Suburbs in Montevideo

Most American newsboys think themselves well off if they own a good suit of clothes, but in the Uruguayan capital of Montevideo there are over fifty newsboys who own horses and peddle their papers on horseback.

Montevideo has 300,000 inhabitants, but it spreads over more territory than an American city of the same population. There are almost as many tenement houses, and there are several large parks.

Like Americans, the Uruguayans want their evening paper as soon as possible after it comes from the press. The horseback newsboys supply this demand with astonishing rapidity. La Razón, the leading evening journal, is issued at 5 o'clock. About twenty minutes before that hour the newsboys, mostly young men from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, gather in the street in front of the newspaper office. When the papers are brought out the clerk hands a bundle to each, and away he starts at a full gallop. All the business in the centre of the town is done by ordinary "foot newsboys"; the horsemen race away to their "beats" in the suburbs, shouting with all their might, La Razón! La Razón!

A customer who wishes to buy a paper steps to the sidewalk and holds out his arm. The horse knows the signal and pulls up so short that it is wonderful the rider is not catapulted over his head.

So efficient is this system of equestrian newsboys that a dweller in the outskirts of Montevideo gets his evening paper almost as soon as he can get his morning paper. There are few men who live in the very heart of the city.—Youth's Companion.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated  
Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of \$25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to the value of \$50,000,000 have been interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power.—New York Journal.

## PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

### THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business. Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost \$50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to \$2,250,000,000 a month.

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to \$200,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of \$1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and he chuckled mightily at the idea of setting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war. It is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount! Germany had previously squeezed an indemnity of over \$40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of \$185,000,000. As the value of the Japanese war bill amounted to \$155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russia in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of \$500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign in Japan alone was estimated at \$600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the \$250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to \$160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey kept up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than \$2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to \$250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving



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### Ouelletteville Locals

The Cluny and Ouelletteville Patriotic Society are still active, and held a meeting of the ladies committee at the C.P.R. quarters on the 21st. The following ladies were present: Mrs. Coates, president; Mrs. Sykes, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Doten and Mrs. Hirst. The chairman, R. O. Sykes presided at the meeting, and it was decided to make a donation of half the funds in hand to the Belgian relief fund and to hold another meeting at the Cluny school house on Friday, November 6th, special efforts will be made at this meeting, in the way of entertainment and music to give the patrons of the society a real good time in return for their generous support at Ouelletteville on Oct. 16th.

Bap. Corbiel has had a letter from the seat of war in Belgium. It came from Paul Duconick, who with his younger brother left here at the first commencement of the war. It says that the younger brother has been missing ever since he started in the fighting, but Paul says he is having a good time, and though he has had men killed all around him (he is an officer) up to the time of writing he had got off without a scratch.

J. C. Milligan, of the firm of Duffield & Milligan, Calgary, who was for some time divisional engineer on the Irrigation Department at Gleichen, is paying a visit here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Coates.

Since the snow has cleared off plowing has become the order of the day, and from the look of the country there seems some good prospects for crops next year.

Mr. M. E. Lezerte, Inspector of Schools, paid a visit to the district on the 21st. He had interviews with Secretary's Boyden and Brough, of the Wheatfield and Joan de Arc Schools and is arranging for a new teacher for the latter school, which post is at present vacant.

Congratulations are due to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Muir in the new addition to their family, and much sympathy is felt for their little son Max who has had a bad accident to his finger and is in danger of losing it.

### A War Map and Two Papers for \$2.

The CALL has made it a rule for some years not to club with other newspapers for several reasons; but as an exceptionally good proposition has been offered our readers we have decided to break the rule for 30 days only. During that time subscribers who pay for the CALL and the Family Herald and Weekly Star one year in advance may have the two papers for \$2. This includes old subscribers as well as new and besides each subscriber will receive a WAR MAP FREE. Remember this offer is for only 30 days and you have the opportunity of getting two live papers and an up-to-date war map.

Much interest is being shown in Gleichen in the series of sermons now being given by Rev. E. Cox Clarke, at St. Andrew's church every Sunday evening. As many of our readers are aware Mr. Clarke began three weeks ago to deliver these sermons on the very interesting topic of "The Identity of the 'Lost Ten Tribes of Israel with the British Nation,'" and will continue for some weeks yet. Last Sunday evening, every seat in the church was occupied.

#### Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No.	1—west bound—	3.14
"	3—west bound—	16.47
"	2—east bound—	3.37
"	4—east bound—	17.07

### War Bulletins

(Continued from page 1)

Rumored from Bombay that German cruiser Enben was sunk is not confirmed.

Daily Mail announces that Belgian troops and British warships massacred Germans on the coast today while trying to reach Dunkirk.

Monday, October 26th.

Germans rapidly preparing Antwerp for a siege. German fortress artillery being mounted in forts.

Times correspondent wires that recent developments are so favorable to Allies that I have best reason for stating that German evacuation of Ostend is near.

Partial success of Germans near Labasse, Saturday, will prolong the battle.

Five German aeroplanes destroyed by French Saturday. Two in combat against French aviators, two by fort guns and one by rifle fire.

Paris officially states that our stand along general line between Nieuport and Dixmude was still maintained yesterday. German forces which crossed Yser between the towns have been unable to progress.

Pekin Chinese Government demands surrender of Japanese torpedo boat and crew which entered Chinese waters in an attempt to tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat S 90.

Tuesday, October 27th

Paris officially states that fighting continues particularly heavy between the mouth of the Yser and the region of Lens. In this part the Allies have at no place drawn back and they continue making progress in the regions of Brionde, Ypres and Roules. At east Nancy they assumed the offensive and drove the Germans back across the frontier.

In Russia on river San and south of Przemyel the Russian offensive is becoming more accentuated.

It is reported that the Kaisers orders are to take Calais at all cost. Calais and Dunkirk are vital points in German plans.

Reorties wires Germans in region of Elawa and Vitzavek have retreated to the region of East Prussia.

Most powerful Zepherin yet made was launched today.

Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

Paris officially announces that German attacks between Nieuport and Dixmude less vicious yesterday.

Allies position maintained and French continue advancing east of Ypres and Wouver district. Russians inflict heavy losses on enemy northeast of Rawa. In Galicia the Russians surrounded army of Hungarians capturing 20 guns.

Germans putting coast from Ostend to Kerche in a state of defense. Rebellion in South Africa headed by Christian Dewett is considered to be more grave than Meritz affair.

Declaration of war between Germany and Portugal considered eminent.

Governor of Portuguese West Africa states that an armed force of Germans invaded Angola. Official report called for.

#### Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MIN.	MAX.
Oct. 21.....	32	61
22.....	26	58
23.....	31	52
24.....	24	62
25.....	30	54
26.....	38	56
27.....	28	55

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### MR. FARMER

A good hotel is what man wants and a good feed barn is what horses need. Put your horses in the Gleichen Livery Barn and let them enjoy a good feed in a good barn while you enjoy yours at the hotel.

J. E. BROWN, -:- ROY M. ALLEN

### See Our War Map

### ATTENTION

We are not buying any more stock hogs at the present time. Also see us before bringing in fat hogs we can use only a limited number.

**The Pacific Cold Storage Co.**